

Mr. Bissell discovered *Eleocharis Engelmanni* Steud., and the writer, *Monarda fistulosa* L.

The third excursion on Sept. 12th was to the shore region near South Norwalk under the guidance of Mr. C. H. Bissell and Mr. G. P. Ells. At Roton Point Mr. Bissell showed the station for *Phaseolus perennis* L. noted in RHODORA 4: 13 and, in the vicinity, *Baccharis halimifolia* L., *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng., *Setaria versicolor* Bickn. and *Elymus robustus* Scribn. & Sm. Here the proceedings were interrupted by a shower but the time was utilized by eating lunch under the shelter of a friendly veranda overlooking Long Island Sound and the Norwalk Islands. After the rain the party proceeded toward South Norwalk visiting the most northeasterly known station for the sweet-gum tree and stations for *Lophanthus nepetoides* (L.) Benth. and *Solidago rigida* L.

OXFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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REGENERATION IN THE LEAF OF ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.— In RHODORA 5: 38 (1903) I described the curious lamellar outgrowths on the under surface of a leaf of *Aristolochia Sipho*, first observed by Miss Katharine P. Loring, of Pride's Crossing, Massachusetts. The leaf was believed to have been injured and the lamellae were thought to be incidental to the healing of the wounds. Perrot discovered similar structures upon the same species in France.

Miss Loring has now placed the origin of the extraordinary growths beyond dispute by careful experiment. Early in the present season she selected a number of young leaves and treated them by folding and pinching the blades in various directions. Most of the injuries thus made were healed, and in connection with a good many the lamellae arose in accordance with expectation. Folds generally parallel with the principal veins were more successful in stimulating the desired growth than those made transversely to the veins. Some leaves were found which had numerous small areas of excrescence, the effect, as Miss Loring believed, of accidental abrasion, since these leaves were situated in surroundings favorable to such an explanation. At any rate, the experiment proves that the accessory lamellae may be occasioned by injury. It seems to me likely that insect bites would have the same effect, and that the phenomenon may be expected to recur under natural conditions.— R. G. LEAVITT, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts.